



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOTANY.

A New Book on Ferns.¹ — For all who study or wish to study our native ferns, Dr. Waters has prepared a book which is sure to prove both helpful and inspiring. The numerous photographic illustrations include enlarged views of the fructification in which the generic characteristics are often surprisingly well brought out. Specific and varietal differences which frequently prove perplexing to beginners are clearly shown in photographs of fronds or entire plants. Sometimes these are grouped instructively in series to exhibit the range of variation. Especially charming and significant are the views showing typical habits and habitats.

The text besides pointing out the features by which forms are discriminated, directs attention most happily to the out-door aspects of ferns — their adaptations and preferences — in a way to encourage the best sort of field work. As a help to determining specimens not in fruit the key based upon characters drawn from the stipes will doubtless prove welcome to all students of the group. While exception might be taken to such unnecessary departures from botanical accuracy as the use of “stem” for stalk or stipe, the substitution of untechnical for technical expressions has been, on the whole, skillfully done. Dr. Waters writes as a lover of ferns and his contagious enthusiasm suffuses the whole book.

F. L. S.

Porter's Flora of Pennsylvania.² — For sixty-five years Professor Porter was an assiduous and intelligent collector and student of the flora of the State in which he lived. A contemporary of Darlington, Torrey and Gray, he shared their knowledge and views; but he lived to see a school of natural grouping of orders, species segregation, and nomenclatorial reform, quite different from theirs, come to the front, and the editor of this posthumous Flora tells us that being thoroughly acquainted with the author's ideas he can confidently say

¹ Waters, Campbell E., Ph. D. *Ferns: A manual for the Northeastern States, with Analytical Keys based on the Stalks and on the Fructification, and over 200 Illustrations from Original Drawings and Photographs.* New York, Henry Holt & Co. 1903. 4to, xii + 362 pp.

² Porter, J. N. *Flora of Pennsylvania.* Edited, with the addition of analytical keys, by J. K. Small. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1903. 8vo, pp. xv + 362, with outline map.